TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUE. By G. H. HOLLIS The work, of which the first volume is now published, is intended to embrace a portion of local history which has not been fully treated by

any previous writer. Trumbail's well known volumes were the first to break ground in this field of research; they embody a great amount of glesnings from the early records of the State, as welf as from family papers, and personal tradition; but they do not come down to the period of the Revolution; and from that date the present author has been obliged to trust to his own inquiries, rather than to any general guide. His undertaking extends from the first settle nent of the colony to the adoption of the present Constitution, and in this volume the narrative reaches to the capture of Louisburg in 1745. The successive steps in the settlement of Connecticut, the sufferings of the colonists in their conflicts with the Indians, and the development of the principles of political freedom, are related in a style of considerable animation, but damaged in its effect by a superfluity of ambitious rhetoric.

In the two closing chapters of the volume, a

number of interesting details are given with regard to the established religion of the colony, and the manners and customs of the early inhabitants. The original planters of Connecticut were in many cases persons of distinguished lineage, and not, as has been often supposed, the descendants of the English peasants, whose fathers had been the lowest subjects of feudal tyranny. Many of them, indeed, were poor; many, when they started for America, were in the humbler walks of life; but the bulk of the landholders, who devoted then selves to the cultivation of the wilderness, were men of good family, and a large proportion of them sprang from the landed gentry of England. Still, they did not affect any great veneration for aristocratic traditions. The rage for titles, which is said to signalize the modern Yankee, had not broken out at that day. The prefix of "Honorable," for instance, was entirely unknown in the colonial records until 1685, and after that period, for many years was applied only to the Governor, and seldom to him. The term Esquire was applied as a title of homor no less charily. For the first centary after the emigration, it was little used, and until 1665 was confided almost exclusively to the Governor and Deputy Governor. "Gentleman." or as usually abbrevisted " Gent. " was occasionally employed, but seen discarded. The records sometimes show such titles as the following, "the Honored Major Talcott," "the Worshipful Captain John Allen." "the Worshipful and much Honored John Winthrop." The word "Master" (Mr.) was not, by any means, the universal bandle to a name, but was given only to favored individuals. It belonged to clergymen, planters of good family who were members of the General Court, persons bred at a University, and those of sufficient education to manage the general affairs of the colony, either in a civil or ecclestastical office. Comparatively few of the representatives from the several towns, though old stagers in the Legislature, were honored with the title. There were scores of men in bonorable stations who did not possess the requisite qualifications to be called "Mr." Young men, of whatever rank, were seldom, if ever, allowed to rejoice in the title. Tae appellation "Sir" was applied to young gentlemen who were undergraduates in college. Thus, a son of Governor Winthrop, Mr. Snerman, or Governor Trest, returning home from Yale or Cambridge, would be greeted by his old comrades, as Sir Wintbrop, Sir Sherman, or Sir Treat. "Goodman" was also a term of civility, applied to the better sort of yeomen. laborers, tenants, and other dependents above the grade of servants, who owned a small estate, and who sustained a good moral character. Military titles were regarded as of a very high order, and abound in the early colonial records, from captain to corporal, usually taking precedence of the erdinary modes of address. Prior to 1654, the cut Connecticut. Capt. Mason, therefore-and especially, in later years, Major Mason, when he made his stated rounds to visit the milicia of the different towns-was gazed at by the astonished urchins of the settlement with saucec-like eyes, as a man not to be approached but on the tiptoe of reverence.

The first dwellings of the colony were mostly constructed of logs. During the first winter in Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, the planters had no better houses than the huts now used by the colliers while tending their coal pite. After the arrival of new comers, in the valley of the Connecticut, better dwellings were erected, and in all the old towns, a few frame houses were built for the wealthier citizens. The domicils of the clergy were frequently not only convenient, but elegant. The Governor, and some of the rich magistrates and gentlemen, often indulged in costly residences. A house, built in 1640, by the Rev. Wenry Whitfield, the founder of Guilford, is still standing, and is the oldest house in the United States. It is constructed of stone, with solid massive walls, and is able to last for centuries more. Two outer doors of the Connecticut mansion were of double caken planks, made as solid as a ringle piece of timber. by heavy nails driven into them at regular intervals. These doors were secured at night by steut weeden bars that through the day had leaned against the wall, and thus the domestic paradise of the pisnier was protected from the entrance of wild beasts or Indians, at that time the only burglars in Connecticut. It was at a later period, after the Indians had been quelled and the wolves and bears driven away, that the tenants of these Arcadisn castles slept peacefully from year to year without even barring or belt ing their doors. The rooms were seldom more than seven feet in length. The athletic amigrants and their sturdy sons could harily stand peright on the kitchen floor, without brushing the fur of their bear-skin caps against the timbers overhead. The chimney was a curiosity. Its foundations were not less than twelve feet square. It rose out of the center, like a buge stone tower, forming the most indestructible part of the edifice. The fire-places were of such vast dimensions that the wood, as brought from the forest, could be pitched upon the massive andirons without curtailment. A huge log of mapie, oak, or walant, was placed at the back of

the fire-place. This was surrounded by a pile of smaller logs. The andirons were brought in front of this terrible battery, and armed with another log about eight inches in diameter, called a forestick. The wood was then laid on, interspersed with pine knots, birch-bark, or other dry fuel, and when the whole was kindled, presented a splendor of warmth and comfort, to which these degenerate days of stores and hotair furnaces can show no parallel.

The meals of the colonists were of a primitive character. The usual breakfast was bean porridge. This viand, celebrated in song consisted of a soup made of salt-mest and beaus, and seasoned with savory herbs. Tea and coffee were not used during the seventeenth century. The principal drink was beer and cider, after the orchards were grown; and as early as 1654, laws were passed regulating the sale of those bevereges. The dinner was a substantial meal. A large Indian pudding was generally the first course; after that, boiled beef and pork; then wild game, with potatoes; wluding up with turnips and other vegetables native to the climate. Succatesh, in its season, was a luxury. Sump took its place in the autumn. Pumpkins, cooked In various ways, crowned the resources of their gastronomy. Dinner was served at noon. Supper, which came in a few hours, was no sham. It consisted of the remains of the previous meal "coldly furnished forth," with an abundance of cakes made of corn meal, rye, or buck west, sufficient to rejoice the heart of a Scotchman. The table-furniture was plain. Pewter was the ordinary metal in use. Tin and crockery were scarce. Silver tankards and beakers were to be found in the houses of most of the wealthy planters.

They had no wheeled carriages or wagons until the middle of the eighteenth century, and very few until the close of the revolutionary war. The first pleasure carriage ever brought into Litchfield was owned by Mr. Matthews, the English Mayor of New-York, who was confined in that town as a prisoner of war in 1776. The bridegroom, who went to a neighboring town to be married, rode on horseback, and brought his bride home on a pillion behind him.

The Peritan colonists of Connecticut were no avcetics in the matter of costume. Many of them had brought brave wearing apparel with them from England. The gentry indulged in silks, velvets and beavers, though the clothing for common use was from homespun materials. They raised their own sheep. The wool was shorn by the hands of the planters, and spun and weven into cloth by the females of the family, which was then cut by the skillful matron into garments for the members of her household. Flax and homp were also cultivated with great care, and served as materials for raiment during the summer months. Small clothes were worn from the earliest times. They were made of sheep and deer-skin, as well as of cloth. Until nearly the commencement of the present century, they were worn by boys, as soon as the dress of childhood had been laid seide. Shoes with slilver or brass buckles were used instead of boots; and buckles of the same material secured the small clothes and stockings at the knee. The cost in fashion at the time of the emigration came down in front below the knee and was fastened to the very bottom with buttons or clasps, and sometimes with books and eyes. The skirts were very full and were made to hang off from the person by being stiffened with buckram. The cost wern by wealthy gentlemen, and public officers, was gorgeously decorated with gold lace. Instead of a broad collar, it had only a narro whem that ex- . pesed to view the plaited stock of fine linen cambric, with its large silver buckle at the back of the neck. The close bodied coat, with its short waist, and flexible shirts, was not introduced until 1790. Clonks were a favorite cosiume with the fathers of Connecticut. They were of a variety of colors, but red bore the palm.

Ha's were at first generally made of wool, but beaver soon came into use and prevailed for many years. Of whatever materia', they were crowned and in the form of a sugar-loaf. The brims were so broad that a flurry of wind blew them off the head unless they were held on by the hand. The plumed hat, worn by Charles I and his cavaliers, was sometimes seen among the highest military office in the Colony was that of | Connecticut Puritans. About the year 1679, the Captain, and, until 1652, the only Captain was military cocked hat came into fashion and was extensively worn. It assumed various shapes until it subsided into the three-corned cocked hat, which was in almost universal use among gentlemen in New-England from 1732 to 1779. Soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, the custom of wearing wigs was introduced. They were of various colors, patterns and dimensions, according to the taste of the wearer. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, and gentlemen claiming to belong to the "bester class" were among the first to adopt the fashion. Many of the clergy afterward adopted it; though others talked, presched and prayed sosiust it as no unchristian habit; and the devout Ellot, the celebrated apostle to the Indians, regarded it as an abundant source of the calamities which at that time afflicted New-England. The wigs were often powdered and fell in long, luxurisat curls upon the shoulders. Human hair soon became unequal to the demand. Horses and goats were shorn to eke out the materials. For light-colored wigs the fiexen locks of children were cut off and spread

to bleach upon the grass like linen. The women of Connecticut exhibited as great a variety in costume, as the other sex. Trailing gowns were used, on great occasions, for more than a century. These dresses were made with liberal flounces and furbelows, with a trail sometimes a yard and a half long, sweeping the floor or street when allowed its full course. They were, bowever, often "trolloped"-that is fistened up at each side by loops, and frequently, the trail was carried by the lady on her arm. During the last century, hooped skirts were commen. In 1735, they projected all around like a wheel, and in 1745, they were increased at the sides and lessened in front. They were found to interfere with the religious habits of the Puritans, making it too difficult to enter the pewdoors at public worship.

The portion of Mr. Hollister's volume devoted to the early customs and mode of life in Connectlout is less pretending, but really more effective, than the general mass of his parrative. His descriptions are often encumbered by superfluous reflections. He seldom resists the temptation to indulge in "fine writing." But his attempts of this kind are almost uniformly failures. A manly, straightforward, and unaffected diction was demanded by his subject. But instead of adhering to a rigid taste, in this respect, he has crowded his volume with high-sourding and gaudy phrases, which have no place in legitimate historical com-

position. A glaring instance of this fault is presented in the Dedication, in which he assures the estimable gentleman to whom it is addressed, that as a recompense for his filial care of the "dear old Charter Oak," "every russet leaf that lingers among the hoary locks of that Genius of Wyllys Hill to receive the caresses of the Indian Summer will whisper his name-while every acorn that drops from its aged bands to germinate and perpetuate its line" will do something equally touchrg. Numerous gems of a similar character abound in the body of the work. For example: when the Pilgrims approached the Valley of the Connecticut, "it lay holding its silvery river in its embrace, like a strong bow half-bent in the bands of the swarthy bunter." Long Island Sound is poetically complimented as "that inland sea that annually drifts its smooth peobles and pearly sands upon the southern line of Connectint," and its islands are "little clusters of brilliants sparkling upon its bosom." . The plaintive murmurs of the Connecticut blend with the beavy monnings of the ses," near a certain spot which the author wishes to identify. In speaking of the successive calamities which visited the State at a certain period, he remarks: "Scarcely had Connecticut brushed from her cheek the teardrops that betokened her sorrow at the death of Haynes when sgain hereye was dimmed with the signs of a new bereavement." On occasion of the General Assembly's making a present of corn to the King's commusions, it exercised "a liberality as bland as if it welled up from the heart "of the colony." Comparing the present with the past, apropos of Winthrop the author treats us to the image of "rash youth jostling grayheired age saide and hot impulse blinding the eye of wiadom with the dust of his chariot wheels as his driver swiftly past on his destructive career." Winthrop was "the darling and idol of his father's heart"-an expression better adapted to the domestic circle than to the grave, historic page.

In spite of the frequent rhetorical vices which infect Mr. Hollister's style, we cannot withhold from him the merit of careful composition, extensive research, and an enthusiastic interest in his subject His work is of a higher order than the common run of local histories, and possesses too many substantial excellencies to permit its author to indulge in puerile and inflated ornsments without rebuke. He has erred by supposeing that the vivacity of his narrative is increased by the aid of giaring embell shments; but we trust that it is not too late to avoid the error in the subsequent volume.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

AN INTERESTING WILL CASE.

SUPPEME COURT.

John P. Beekman Administrator, &t., of Wm. Barthrop, deceased, agt Tae People and others JOHN VAN BUSEN and WM KENT for plaintiff; & UNDER-HILL for M. BORSON; J. H. REVNOLDS and J. BLUNT for

The People.
This case, which was brought to obtain a judicial opstruction of the will of Dr. Barthrop, of Kinderbook, came up for argument last Term before the Supreme Court in this City. As the case, from the arge amount of property comprehended in the residuary clause, (over \$150,000.) which directs it to be distributed smorg our charitable institutions, has excited great interest among their managers, we give

cited great interest among their managers, we give the following report of the argument:

Mr. J. Bruwt.—After the very careful and elaborate examination by the opening counsel for the plaintiff and the people, of the decisions that have been made touching the law of charitable uses, my duty will be confined to a brief receptulation of the facts in this case, and a reply to the principal objections urged against the validity of this will.

From the coursel for the plaintiff we learn, that shortly after the revolution, a young Englishman established himself in Kinderhook as a physician, and in the course of time married a widow of good estate, who was the mother of the plaintiff, and one of the defendants by her first nucleand.

In 1618, 1 ed disa, leaving mochilisms, and his widow, wealthy in her own right. His only surviving relatives, we are informed, were a sister whom he left in England, and her children, whom he probably never the year unconding his death, his mind was

England, and her children, whom he probably never 1847.

During the year preceding his death, his mind was often occupied in making the haal disposition of his estate, which was large.

In October, 1837, he made his will, and, after making suitable provision for his widow, gave various legacies to his sister and her children, to his two stapeous, and to the children of many of his neighbors, whem he had probably attended as a family physician. He then gave the residue of his estate to certain charitable societies, chiefly for the relief of females, giving, however, to his executors a discretelonary power to withhold the legacy from any society which was not properly conducted. He also directed that his executors should collect his debts in the course of eight or ten years, as he did not wish persons unnecessarily hurried for payments. He surgeoustly added reveral codecile to his will, all of them quently added several codicies to his will, all of indicating his intention to devote the residue estate to charitable societies for the relief of feu That indication is to be seen in the coditil of the 12th of May 1838, and also in the last codicil of Oct. 13, 1838. I refer to these codicils to show that this intention was never laid aside during the whole time. In the first codicil to the will there are two provisions, that the plaintiff of jects to, and which, therefore, require to be noted. The first is a direction to the executors to buy a farm for \$6,000, for the benefit of

his nephews and nieces where they may reside, if they think fit, for fifteen years, when the same is to be sold and the proceeds divided among them. The record is a direction to his executors to build a The second is a direction to his executors to build a Public Dispensary, like that in New York, for indigent persons, both sick and haze to be attended by the Dispensary physician at their own homes, and also daily at the Dispensary. The executors are dispeted to consult juscisous men at Albany respecting the Dispensary and the funds necessary to carry on the same. The residue of the estate was then to be paid over to such societies for the relief of indigent and respectable persons, especially funds and orphans, as the executors in their discretion should safect.

select.
In the last codicil the final disposition of his estate is made somewhat modifying the previous arrange-

The individual legacies are left untouched, and the residuary legacy is modified thus: \$10,000 is given to his executors to pay over if the Societies are properly managed, as follows: \$5,000 to the Society for the benefit of Tailoresses and Scamatresses in Philidelphia: £5,000 to the same Society in New-York; \$3,000 each to the Female Assistance Society, the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indi-gett Females, and the Female Benevolent Society. The resione of his estate, after satisfying the pro-taion in regard to the Dispersary, he gives to his executors in treat. That they shall and may may and apply the save in such warms and at such time and those as in their discretion thay also thank thank thank proper to the measurer or there officer has office, we think to ect.
If those declining to ect.
ate of the will wes contested before the Surrogate,
ate of the will wes contested before the Surrogate,

The prebate of the will was contested before the Surrogate, for some ten months, on the allessed incompatency at the master, and when it was proved on the EM of Amust, 1819, the Executors and these membrated in their place all remounced the office of Executor, and the wiscow and the step-on of the testator were appointed to administer the will.

The specific legacies were paid, carept \$10,000 to the Tailorest Societies, which, it is alleged, cannot be found. The widow died in 1846, and the surviving administrator tow commitment this suit, alleging the will to be void so far a minute to the purchase of a farm, the excluding administrator tow combined the suit, alleging the will to be void so far a minute to the resource bequery bequest to the was of the charitable societies. The administrator has strong doubts as to be validity!

But where he has given adiscretize to his executors, is it a discretion that they could have exercised so as to have desured his property to the purposes set down in the will? If the testater himself, when living, could have a rarelsed that essertion as a could have source the payment of these money to these societies—and about that proposition, I take it for granted there will be no dispute—is there my law to prevent the investes, fully amples and as they are here, from exercising that discretion and currying out these provisions?

for the use of the urpleas and nieces is disimed on the other rice to be a device of real estate, and is to be an considered recause, the testater directs that 65,00 should be to expended. That therefore, it is with numer the construction of the law with regard to real estate held in trust for alites, and there she say that the power of almatian is carried for alites, and there has say that the power of almatian is carried in the first and the same and the state of the power of almatian is understand the rule of law to be that the direction is held word, and the power of allegation was surpointed illegally by the irrection given to the trusters. I understand the rule of law to be that the direction is held word, and the device is seathing. I rention this because we have no which to derive them. The charitants had been and the seator intended to give them. The charitants so if \$6,000 shall be carried out if the law of the land will allow it.

Let us now examine the objections used by the counsel for the plaintiff to the will, it is sain that there is no place nomed where the Theparacy is to be established. Why, he great many dases there is no place nomed where it is that the real-state of the established, and yet will as reason and again statistical by fourth, indicating that each and such institutions shall be established. Where there are no electromations incidently and the place, the legal rule is that the real-state of the testator is the upper that the real-state of the testator is the upper the place. Another reason why the testator's restruction care mail cases the place is, that not one physician would have been necessary. Now if he had desicated a Disposacy in New York, because the New York is also also constituted over the relation persons in albumy was that the nieval constitution with judicions men in albumy was, that there was deliy intercourse between Kinderhook and alibory.

Another objection is, that no trustees are appointed. Way,

recrisit; they are reopic was accurate application. The rule is one of very certain application, and it finding to a certain clars.

Then are gree on to say there is no specific device of the real method and the residue of my existe to my executors. It not that a specific area if Then axia, he say that the executors in whom the forceful was longed have renounced. But does the decay method there are sufficient of executors of treaters destroys the trust. On the cuttery, is it not a daily practice of Courte to appoint trustees for the running of the force of meeting that very objection? The only in the running of meeting that very objection? The only in the running of meeting that very objection? If we only the force of meeting that very objection?

the will the individual who was to be the recipion of his boosty. In the case of Mosely art blossis: (Freenix R. 189.) the executor was authorized to achect from the some of the tatalog, the ast the devices of a particular cotale, and it was

cretinating among the various societies, giving them full discretificary power hat so that it is to be applied to object of clearly. How I all the executors have to do it to pay it to these accieties. The executors have discretion to determine which of the societies shall be the recipient of the branky of the teststor. There their discretion code, if they refuse or sylect to eat, then the legal discretion comes in and that is that the brquest should be distributed equally among the clear. Where the will gives executions power or scientific of they do not exertise that power; if they die without execution is.

can to be divised, and then the Court will a on, for the purpose of carrying out the will, and make the selection.

A great deal has been said as to the inapplicability of this rower always election by the Courts in England to this country. The plaintiff's Country asserts that here there is no respect to the hing's considered. That our laws do not favor persecution or a commissions of property in a colesisations of a stable bands, and the provisions of the revised statutes abeliable and except specific trusts, are cited as probability authorized in Chairery, he contracts originated in the statute of Edubath it was not known to the common law, and the repeal of that statute has restored to that system the wholesome tules of political economy, by which property is not permitted to accountain to perturbular hards four the common law, and the repeal of that statute has restored to that system the wholesome tules of political economy, by which property is not permitted to accountain the perturbular hards four the constitution in allowed to see analise for the common sittle bestowed by Providence upon maximi, requisited and controled solely by the laws of appetite skill and opportunity. We shall not deny that counce color sizes to these opisions by some adjudications in this convery; and an opinion by Jurige Wright in the Court of Appeals, in Yatas's care certainly savors of the teaching of this political economy school.

er nony school.

Euch in my tumble opinion, is not the teaching of the common law. That system of intiprudence, has all others which possess any lasting character, sprang from the having, the morals and religion of the people where it prevailed. That nation whether deavener Northeas was eminently Christian, and the common be assessed shape and consistency under the dictates of that religion. You find in that system no encouragement to cardide the whole regulation of society to the inexamble law of surply and demand. The law of political economy is not there pointed out as the only rules of human a muter. Christian is the contraction of the contract of the strength of the streng of supply and demand. The law of political seconomy is not there pointed out as the only rule of human c aduct. Christianty asy least—no Christianty beauch not itself, but its followers may well claim that while other religious coersis and defir to those qualities which are worshiped by the mass manifed, it is the characteristic of Christianny that it devotes itself to raining up and chrishing the puor, the helphes, the weak the outness and down-tooden children of humanity. It secrements with a wrater foresolution and energy examiner.

ing hensylemes has be motion of rings spin of Morrie Castoms that hare obtained for that island the thill of "Morrie Fegicad."
These institutions were in existence long before the reign of E inshells and when the monasteries were broken by by whose occupants many of these charitable trusts had promissioned, the statute of Elizabeth was exacted creating commissioned, the statute of Elizabeth was exacted creating commissioned to inquire into tases trusts and provide for their more execution. The however, was a special remedy, and intended to meet a particular state of sfairs. It had best little to do with the codin sy jurisdiction of the Court of Chantery, which, long before and since, and all times he lets it authority to enforce charitable times. This question however, has active evived a jurishis section from the highest judical influence in the fact of the common law and established the authority of our Courts over charitable trusts upon a sure foundative.

In Williams' case, decided in December, 1853, the Court comes to these come indicat:

I that the authority of our Courts over charitable trusts en seed to common law and the statute of E inshelf.

That our Review Statutes prohibiting percetuaries and trusts referred only to private, and not to charitable trusts.

WAS WASHINGTON A PROFANE

SIR: In "Griswold's Republican Court," I see it stated, that on the occasion of Edmund Randolph's dishonorable conduct in reference to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and his false statements in justification of his course, Washington became greatly incresed at him, and, in a great passion prenounced him "the damnedest lier on the "face of the earth." Washington was a man of strong passions, but possessed in a remarkable degree, the power of governing them. Nevertheless, there might have been occasions, as in the one re

there might have been occasions, as in the one referred to, where the provocation was so great and so sudden, as to completely throw him off this guard, and give to his persions for the time, the mastery over his judgment. Venerating as I do, in common with my country men, the name of Washington, I do not like to believe even this much against him, and reluctantly give it credit.

A writer in the April number of Putnam's Monshly under the head of "Living in the Country," on page 426, in giving the details of a fishing excursion in the "Nepperban," in which Washington participated, speaks of him as becoming greatly enraged at a very trifling disappointment; and dwells with apparent pleasure on the horid oaths which he puts in his mouth, and makes him utter. He refers to him as an eld man, (as he was) with gray hairs and white whishers growing perfeculy furious over the loss of a fishing swearing like a trooper at what most men wou'd have laughed at. The truth is, he is represented by the writer as a nere ruillat—as anything but the man he was in reality. The whole statement is a gross libel on the Father of his Country; and how it obtained a place in so respectable a journal I oantot consider. If Washington was the pure and spotless character we have been that those who, intentionally or otherwise, assign to him a totally different character, should be rebutked. Your obsedient servant, Centreally, Ind. April 23, 1885.

CITY ITEMS.

SUDDES DEATH OF a LADY .- Mrs. Frances E.

Sales at the Stock Exchange May 1.

Philadelphia Markets. Mondat, April 20.

Philadelphia Markets. Mondat, April 20.

et at \$1.70 but no export demand exists. Cons Minat and Rive inactive at last quotations. William Very little affectes or selling, and the market duil and drooping; red had at \$2.500 at 2.70 and white \$2.700 at 2.70 a Receipts of Produce....APRIL 30.

By North Storr Earges-10.355 bbls. Flour. 55 page. Asher.
407 do Whisiy, 134 do. Pean, 37 do. Provisions 200 bushels
W best 4 456 sides Leather, 2 410 page. Starch, 5,100 best, 0,484
Per Hudson Silver Emilecad, for the seed residing forestage, 24 page 28 1855 - 645 best Cattle. 10 do. Calren. 5 do. Sheep. 3
de Horses, 70 do. Live Hugs. 10 page. Eggs. 7 do. Battler, 5,57
bush. Fotsfore, 300 beles Hay, 100 sides Leather, 12,500 gas.
Mik.

CHEESMAN-LOINES-On Tuesday, May 1, by the Rev. Height, Homer W. Cheesman to Mass June B. Luines, all

MARINE JOURNAL.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Brigs-Bollvar, (Srem.) Von Hager, Hamburg, Stanton & Rogers; Marcos, Pierce, Baneor, H. D. Brookman; C. Sugare, Perry Points Petre, Bulby & Go. Schooners-Harriet Lewis, King, Pail River, master.

C. E. SMITH & Co., SYRACUSE, N. Y., has The Tarrest